

BILLION DOLLARS TRIFLE IN BUILDING OF SHIPS

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—Leaders of both parties in congress at a conference with President Wilson yesterday promised to support the administration billion-dollar ship building program. Bills will be introduced immediately to give the shipping board \$500,000,000 for construction of a great steel and wooden cargo fleet to run the German undersea blockade and the remainder of the money will be appropriated whenever needed.

"The billion dollars asked for shipbuilding is a mere trifle compared with what the allies are spending in conduct of the war," said Chairman Denham, of the shipping board, after the conference. "It may be

far below the amount we shall have to spend for ships before the war is over. The board aims to produce all the shipping American yards can turn out at forced speed and ask for more money when the billion is exhausted."

The shipping measures will be completed within a few days. They will empower the government to take over shipyards and the output of steel mills, if necessary, but the administration believes such a power will not have to be exercised.

"The shipping board plans to clear shipping yards of construction actually under way than to let contracts for standardized steel cargo boats all built alike and of a design permitting a minimum time for

completion. It probably will adopt one of four designs already submitted. One of these, for a ship of 8800 gross tons, is especially favored. It has been built successfully already on the Pacific coast. Building operations will be under the direction of Major General George W. Goethals, manager of the board's emergency ship corporation, who also has charge of a woodenship building program. The present corporation will let contracts for the steel ships also. The board is empowered to operate ships itself or to charter or lease them, and although no program has been decided upon definitely it probably will charter both steel and wooden vessels to private concerns for operations.

SUBMARINE MUST BE RUN OUT OF SEAS

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—Confidence that the submarine menace will be met either by British and American inventive genius or by the combined navies of the two powers, was expressed by Rear Admiral Sir Dudley R. S. De Chair, of the British mission, at a banquet tendered him last night by the navy league. British inventions, he said, "encourage me to express the confident hope that the necessary antidote to the submarine will be found."

Admiral De Chair said British and American naval officers would not be content to let things rest with the merchant ship-building program as a means to crush the submarine. "It will be six months," he said, "before the full weight of a ship building program can be felt. Decisive results must be, can be, and will be achieved before then by the combined efforts of our navies. To elude the submarine is not enough. We men of the navy will not be content to kill this bear by running him to death."

"By new schemes of strategy and by new devices and inventions, we are confident that the answer to the submarine will be found. The public has been informed recently of the efforts in this country to crush the submarine by these devices. The

inventive genius of the European powers is likewise centered upon this effort, and although it is a practice of naval officers never to claim victory until it is won, the progress which has been made in this direction encourages me to express the confident hope that the necessary antidote to the submarine will be found. "While this work continues our naval experts will be constantly developing new strategic schemes to place our enemies effectively on the offensive against the submarine; to drive against their power, not singly and spasmodically, but with a crushing blow."

"Of these favorable results, which we must have, I am more than ever confident since my visit to the United States, because of the excellent spirit and the keen desire for co-operation which I have found on the part of the American navy and the navy department. This is the encouraging news which I will take back to England and to my other officers of the British army."

The allies insist on helping von Hindenburg to retreat to victory a little more.—Pittsburg Dispatch. The Kaiser didn't know that the war was so heavily loaded when he touched it off.—Albany Journal.

CONSCRIPTION GREATEST LESSON OF THE WAR, SAYS FRENCHMAN

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 10.—New York surrendered unconditionally to Joseph Joffre, marshal of France, and the French war mission yesterday afternoon. Never have visitors to New York been given so tremendous a welcome. At least a million of its citizens turned out to pay homage to the great soldier and the great statesman of a sister republic. When the distinguished Frenchmen caught their first glimpse of the city line of New York from a ferry in the harbor, Marshal Joffre seemed entranced as he gazed at the mountains of steel and masonry which rose before him. He answered questions in monosyllables and did not look at those who spoke to him, but kept his gaze riveted on the shore of Manhattan. When he

had landed and entered an automobile, the marshal raised his head and seemed to be counting the number of stories in the towering Whitehall building.

The members of the mission caught their first glimpse of Bartholdi's famous statue of liberty as they crossed the Hudson river. Viviani and Joffre stood at the rail, the former in silence with his hat at his side, the soldier at salute.

They were escorted from the Battery to the city hall by a squadron of cavalry and two troops of mounted police, through the canyon of Broadway, which was choked with a wildly cheering multitude. At the city hall they were formally welcomed to New York by Mayor Mitchell and Mr. Chaute.

M. Viviani responded with the

longest speech he has made since his arrival in America. American, said M. Viviani, waited a long time before deciding to enter the world war, because she wanted to be certain to enter on the right side. France fought for liberty, consented to pour forth her blood and to make the terrible sacrifice to win liberty for the world, he explained, and that was why American finally stepped in. France was glad, he said, to have her moral and material support, although she had never doubted that it would come.

The greatest lesson of the war, M. Viviani declared, was conscription, because as long as there was a war-like Germany, democracies would be in danger with their duty being to remain armed.

TUBERCULOSIS GREAT MENACE TO TROOPS IN ACTIVE SERVICE

(By Associated Press.)

CINCINNATI, O., May 10.—Drastic measures for the control of tuberculosis in the United States army are recommended by the committee of three appointed by the national association for the study and prevention of tuberculosis at the request of the council of national defense. Some of the details of the committee's plans were given here last night by the chairman, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, New York state commissioner of health.

Speaking of conditions in the armies of Europe, Dr. Biggs said: "The conditions in France, where accurate information is available, are appalling. It is estimated that not less than 150,000 soldiers have been discharged from the army because of the development of active pulmonary tuberculosis. Such information as is available seems to show that the conditions are the same in other countries, excepting only England, and are particularly grave in Austria-Hungary and Russia. We are also informed that the Canadian troops have suffered severely in this respect."

"The incidence of the disease in the British forces has been much less than in the other countries involved in the war, owing to the deliberate mobilization of the British army, the thorough examination required, and the great care exercised in excluding men with suspicious histories or with symptoms or physical signs of pulmonary disease, as well as the low incidence of the disease among the civil population of Great Britain previous to the war."

"Experience in Europe seems to have shown quite clearly that all

of the diseases which formerly were greatly dreaded in war, such as typhoid and typhus fever, smallpox, cholera, epidemic dysentery, etc., can be readily controlled by modern preventive measures."

Tuberculosis, he said, was one of the diseases that have taken the chief place in producing disability among the troops in the field. Dr. Biggs declared that the measures adopted to prevent the introduction and development of tuberculosis among American troops could not be too stringent. Such measures he believed, would spare the United States the greatest loss in lives and money and the army the great loss in men and energy which other countries have suffered.

"In the opinion of this committee," he went on, "the work of the medical corps of the army could be much facilitated and expedited and this corps—already greatly overworked—could be given much needed assistance, if the services of voluntary experts in tuberculosis were employed in various parts of the country in the examination of those recruits for the army who show any signs or symptoms suggestive of pulmonary disease, or in whom the history indicates its possible existence."

"Systematic and complete periodic re-examinations should be made of all troops within three months after enrollment and at intervals of three months thereafter."

BRITISH WILL MIX MEAL WITH FLOUR

SUNDAY LABOR SANCTIONED AND ADOPTIONS OF CORN MEAL URGED

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, May 10.—The archbishop of Canterbury declares that Sunday labor upon the allotments of land would be a patriotic duty and it is now a common sight to find whole families spending their Sundays digging in the little plots of land outside of the cities and towns. Regarding the prospect for wheat Mr. Vigor said he feared it was too late to add much to the British crop this year and four-fifths of the needs of the islands must be imported from America.

The great store of wheat in Australia cannot be utilized because of the lack of transportation facilities. On the other hand a big crop of oats is expected to relieve the demand for wheat in some measure. Also, if the potato crop next year meets expectations it will reduce the shortage in tubers. Most boarding houses in England go without potatoes two days each week and many families are without them entirely, the government having cut off imports of the vegetable as a luxury. Practically no American corn was grown or eaten in England in the last year, Mr. Vigor said, but now the government has ordered all millers to put at least 15 per cent of corn meal in the wheat flour. Regarding meats, he said the British produced a great deal of home-grown cattle and that was made sufficient for the troops by additions of the Argentine refrigerated meat. For bacon and hams they must depend altogether upon America.

BELGIAN AFFAIRS TAKEN OVER DIRECTLY BY UNITED STATES

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10.—The American government has assumed the immediate financial burden of Belgium relief by arranging to lend to the French and Belgian governments joined \$75,000,000 to be expended by the American Belgian relief commission for food to go to Belgium and northern France.

The money will be advanced in monthly installments of \$12,500,000 of which \$7,500,000 will go to Belgium and \$5,000,000 to France. American people are not likely to do anything by halves, and the United States government already has shown that not only are they prepared to organize the full strength of the nation but that they realize to the full value of immediate assistance. The assistance which they already have given in addition to financial assistance is assistance which is of the greatest value and which will become increasingly important as the weeks advance.

"I am inclined to say something about the mission to the United States. I do not believe in saying anything in praise of my colleagues but I am going to make an exception. Mr. Balfour, as everyone who has worked with him knows, has from the beginning of the war, regarded himself as a man whose duty it was to undertake any task he was called upon to fulfill. It was in that spirit that the premier asked him without a moment's hesitation to agree to undertake the mission and I venture to say no service in his public life has been greater to

the state than that rendered by him in connection with this mission."

He is a patriot who proceeds to make two potatoes grow where only one grew before.—San Francisco Chronicle.



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A dividend of \$38.40 on each \$100 was declared in the federal court in favor of the creditors of the Merchants and Miners Bank of Rawhide, a defunct institution organized during the palmy days of Rawhide, by Volney B. Leonard. Leonard, who was president of the bank, was indicted by a federal grand jury in 1911 and now is a fugitive from justice.

GOLF CLUB BUYS BONDS

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, May 10.—The western gold association has decided to subscribe for \$3000 worth of the Liberty loan, thereby using substantially all the available surplus of the organization to aid the war fund.

Furthermore, the standing army doesn't wear so many patches on its pants.—Dallas News.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

To the Stockholders of West End Consolidated Mining Company:
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above corporation, held at the offices of said corporation in the Syndicate Building, Oakland, California, on the 27th day of April, 1917, a dividend of five (5) cents per share upon the issued capital stock of the corporation was declared from the net earnings of the corporation. Said dividend will be paid on the 15th day of May, 1917, to all stockholders of record on the books of the corporation on the 5th day of May, 1917. The stock transfer books will be closed at five o'clock P. M. on the 5th day of May, 1917, and will be reopened on May 15th at the commencement of business, to-wit, at nine o'clock, A. M.

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Location of principal place of business and location of works, Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the ninth day of April, 1917, an assessment (No. 11) of One (1) Cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 245, Russ Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 14th day of May, 1917, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 18th day of June, 1917, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.
By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES D. OLNEY,
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Office: Room 245 Russ Building, San Francisco, California. April 13/17

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James G. Sweeney, former chief justice of the state supreme court, is in a very serious condition at an Oakland sanatorium and is not expected to survive the week. He is suffering from pernicious anaemia, which is defined as anaemia of a mysterious origin and from which there is but little hope of recovery. For several months he has been sitting and has been in a sanatorium. Several weeks ago he rallied and was able to return to Reno and resume his law practice for a short time.—Reno Gazette.

If they decide to grow potatoes on golf courses they might turn the beginners loose with clubs to dig up the links.—Spokesman-Review.

Now it is said the government will mobilize the stenographers. Boy, says the president of the chewing gum trust and tell him to get his distributing facilities adjusted to a new situation.—Houston Post.